



Tuning Takas

General Information:

The 3 batten Taka is designed to be a light-to-medium-wind wave sail. It is more powerful than most sails, so you can use at least one size smaller than you normally would. For example, use the 5.4 Taka instead of a 5.8, the 4.9 Taka instead of a 5.3 and the 4.5 Taka instead of a 4.7.

The Taka is designed specifically for the Ezzy mast. We cannot guarantee the performance on other masts.

The Taka is not meant to have a loose leech. Use the downhaul gauge to set your downhaul and never downhaul beyond the maximum mark.

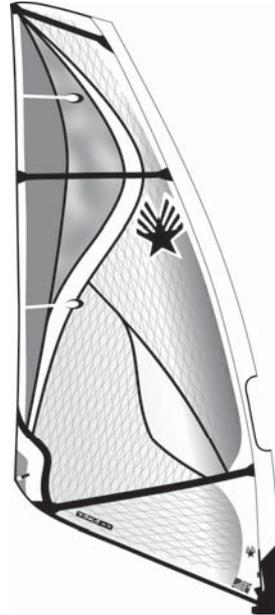


Figure 1: Taka

1) To set your downhaul:

a) Use the correct Ezzy mast combination and check that the length of your mast falls within the recommended tolerances (chart 1).

b) We have set the adjustable head cap to its shortest setting. Do not re-adjust the head webbing.

c) Downhaul your sail until the calibration mark lines up with the bottom of the mast (figure 2). We suggest using the medium mark most of the time.

	Mast Combinations		Total Length (including tip plug)
	Bottom	Top	
4.1	370	370	370.3 - 370.7
4.5	370	400	385.3 - 385.7
4.9	370	400	385.3 - 385.7
5.4	400	400	400.3 - 400.7

Chart 1: correct masts combinations.

Additional Information:

- Do not over-downhaul. Too much downhaul will make the Taka feel unstable. Use the medium downhaul setting for most wind conditions.

-If you feel back-hand pressure, apply more outhaul.

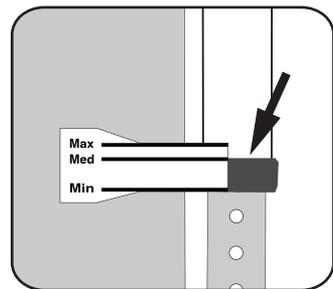


Figure 2: Downhaul until the calibration mark lines up with the bottom of the mast.

2) Setting the Outhaul:

The three cords sewn at the clew indicate how much positive outhaul is needed for varying wind conditions. The longest cord indicates the maximum outhaul, the shortest cord the minimum outhaul and the middle cord indicates a medium outhaul setting.

Follow these steps:

- a) Correctly set the downhaul.
- b) Release the outhaul tension completely.
- c) Gently pull on the outhaul cord and set your boom to the end of the cord (figure 4).
- d) Outhaul your sail to the end of the boom (figure 5).

Additional Information:

- When setting your boom to the cord, don't pull the clew.
- We suggest starting with the medium length cord. If you feel over-powered (back-hand pressure), increase the outhaul about 1 to 2 cm. If you feel under-powered, reduce the outhaul by about 1 to 2 cm.

3) Tension the Tack Strap

After downhauling, thread the tack strap through the buckle and pull the strap until the foot gets tension. You will see a small wrinkle running out from the corner of the sail. Then, wrap the end of the tack strap around your mast extension and loop the end of the tack strap under itself and secure the strap with the velcro. Store your downhaul line in the mesh pocket located inside the pad (figure 6).



Figure 3: Positive outhaul

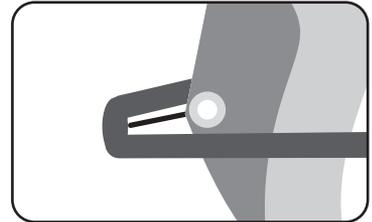


Figure 4: Set the boom length to the outhaul cord

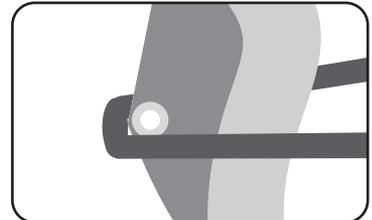


Figure 5: Outhaul sail to the end of the boom

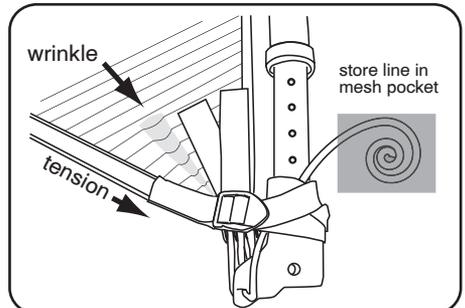


Figure 6: Tension tack strap and store downhaul line in mesh pocket.

4) Tensioning the battens:

Use the tensioner key that is stored in the pad of the sail and tension the battens until you eliminate any vertical wrinkles that extend out from either side of the batten pocket (figure 7).

Note: Your battens have already been tuned by us in the factory and most likely will not need further tuning. Be careful not to over-tension your battens.

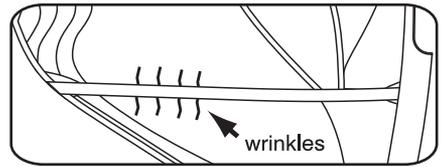


Figure 7: Tension the battens until there are no vertical wrinkles on either side of the batten pocket.

5) Special Tuning Notes:

- The Taka does not work well if set too flat.
- Never downhaul beyond the maximum mark (figure 8).
- To get extra low-end power in very light wind, release the downhaul up to 1.0 cm less than the minimum mark (figure 9).
- To get the most power in super light wind, set the outhaul as full as possible, or just until you don't have excessive back-hand pressure.
- The Taka has been designed to de-power quickly so that you can pull the most radical wave moves possible. It is normal to have a loose fold of material behind the mast sleeve, between the foot batten and the #2 batten (figure 10).

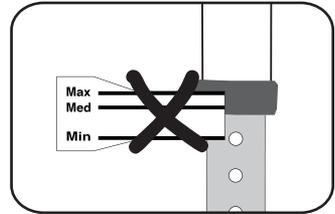


Figure 8: Too much downhaul. Do not downhaul beyond the maximum mark.

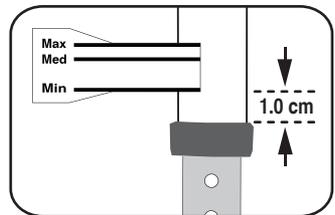


Figure 9: For maximum power release downhaul 1.0 cm less than the minimum mark.

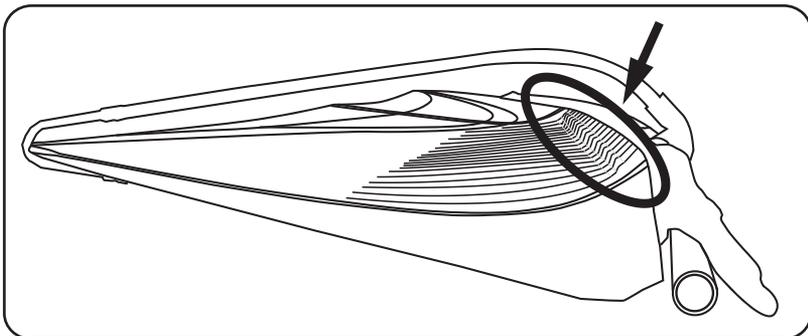


Figure 10: The Taka is designed to have a loose fold of material behind the mast sleeve. This allows it to de-power quickly.

6) Sail Care:

- Creasing damages the sail cloth. Avoid creasing your sail when rigging and de-rigging.
- Sunlight kills all sail cloth. Keep your sail out of the sun when not sailing.
- Don't rig on sharp objects.
- After rolling the sail, tuck the pad so it rests along the sail, wrap the tack strap around the pad and the sail, then attach the velcro (figure 11).
- Insert your sail sleeve-end first into the sail bag (figure 12).
- Never store your sail upright resting on the clew.
- Don't your sail when it is wet with fresh water. This will cause the window vinyl to turn hazy blue. Allow your sail to dry thoroughly for the vinyl to clear up.

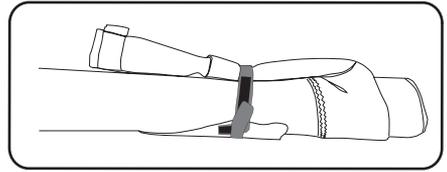


Figure 11: After rolling, tuck the pad, then wrap with the tack strap and secure the velcro.



Figure 12: Sleeve end first into bag.

7) Troubleshooting:

> Your sail has too much back-hand pressure.

- Apply more outhaul.
- Reduce downhaul.
- Move your harness lines back.

> Your sail has too much front-hand pressure.

- Reduce outhaul.
- Increase downhaul.
- Move your harness lines forward.

> Your sail feels unstable.

Apply more downhaul and outhaul.

> Your sail lacks power.

Reduce downhaul and outhaul.

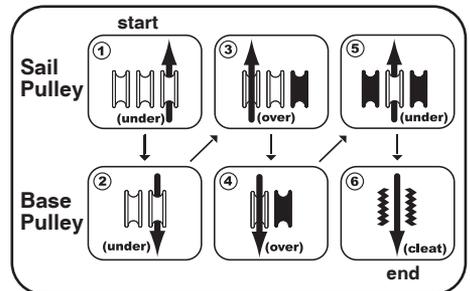


Figure 13: Threading the tack pulley for a Chinook-style extension.

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